Numb. 62

# The Daily Gazetteer.

Tuesday, September 9. 1735.

No. 62.

*O G's Correſpondent* of *Saturday* laſt endeavours to perſuade me, that I am miſtaken in my Opinion of *King Charles* the *Firſt*; and ſays, that if I will read over (not the numerous Libels) but the fair and candid Relations of the Tranſactions of thoſe Times, wrote by Perſons of Honour, whoſe ledge and Integrity render their Teſtimony unched, I ſhall (he hopes) agreeably be convinced of Miſtake; and by the Evidence of Truth be forced n, that there was not a Man in his Dominions h at that Time abounded with great and good Patriots and true Lovers of their Country) who greater Veneration for the Laws, a more vehe- Deſire for the Happineſs of the People. I ſhould been extremely obliged to this *Gentleman*, if he nformed me where theſe fair and candid Relations e Tranſactions of thoſe Times are to be met with, would do ſo much Honour to the Memory of that tanate Prince, and be of ſo much Service at this of Day, in undeceiving almoſt all Mankind, and re him whenever he ſhall do it, I ſhall agreeably nvinced of my Miſtake.

rankly own, that I have not met with any authen- Accounts of thoſe Times, from whence I could ſuch an Opinion of that unhappy Monarch; for her I read *Ruſhworth* or *Whitelock*, or *Lord Claren-* or any Anecdotes of that Age, that have yet in my way, I find all Reaſon to think, that *Charles*'s Notions of his own Authority, were no conſiſtent with the People's Liberty, than his cit of *being accountable to God alone*, was compatible the higheſt Veneration for the Laws.

L Aſperities of Language perpetually found in olemical Writings of former Times, and too fre- ly in thoſe of our own, I would as carefully avoid y Man; but when any Government diſcovers a ſition, or makes an Attempt to exalt *Prerogative* the Ruins of Law and Liberty, how can ſuch a rnment be conſider'd but as an Enemy to both, whatever Cauſe it may proceed, whether from cible Ignorance of the People's Rights, or from a Deſign to ſacrifice them to the Views of private tion?

may be alledged in favour of *King Charles* the that as he was educated in very arbitrary Prin- of Government, and filled with his *Father*'s e Conceits of Kingly Power, of Divine Autho- ſo he might imagine, that he was, by his Situa- laced above Law, and entitled to an unconditional ience from his Subjects: Be it ſo, he was not fore the leſs formidable to the People's Liberties.

COME then to an Obſervation of our *Author*, than nothing is more juſt, that this Kingdom at that abounded with great and good Men, Patriots ue Lovers of their Country; it was, indeed, fruit- as great Men as any Nation ever ſaw, great as Occaſions which produced them; and if *King s* was one of the beſt Patriots among them, the was his Misfortune to be the illeſt adviſed, and to e the Worſt; if no Man deſired the Happineſs s People more than he, no Man underſtood it We have this *Writer*'s Word for it, that he had a nent Deſire for the Happineſs of his People: It e ſo; but it was in his own Way he deſired it; in y in which *Britons* knew not then, and I hope will, to taſte any Happineſs, in the Way of ude, in the Manner of Slaves.

NO makes any Doubt but *Julius Cæſar* intended roſperity of *Rome* in his own Way? But that was Treaſon, Treaſon againſt the Conſtitution of ountry; a Treaſon, which, as a great Man for- obſerved, is not like Perſonal Treaſon, a Tem- y Miſchief only; but a Treaſon of an eternal re, that continues in act through all Generations. o Man ever diſputed that *Auguſtus* fought, accord- o his own Will, the Welfare of the *Roman* People, ought it ſucceſsfully; yet *Auguſtus* was a Tyrant, would have been happier in the End, if he had contrary Conduct; ſince the Spirit of Liberty ing quite Extinct, would then, in all Probability, been rouzed to a Re-eſtabliſhment of its ancient *Palladium*, and the Slavery of the World had been prevented.

And I queſtion not, but if no Reſiſtance had been made to the Meaſures of *King Charles* the *Firſt*, if the Parliament had only met to execute his Commands, to awe the People into Silence under their Grievances, and rivet on their Chains, he would have rejoiced in their Tranquillity, and been delighted with their Obedience; but what Occaſion the People would have had to rejoice in ſuch Circumſtances, and what a State their Liberties would have been in, no Man can be at a Loſs to diſcover.

It will be acknowledged, I believe, by every *Friend of Liberty*, that there was a Neceſſity for Oppoſition to the Meaſures of the Court in this Reign; and it muſt be allowed, that it was for many Years carried on in the moſt decent, moſt unexceptionable Manner; and all the fatal Effects which afterwards enſued, all the violent Methods that gave Opportunities for wicked and deſigning Men to betray the People, and ſubvert the Conſtitution, might have been eaſily prevented; that it was not ſo, was then Cauſe of Lamentation to all good Men, and the Conduct which provoked the Patience of the People beyond its Strength, will be condemn'd by all Lovers of the People, as the Violences occaſioned thereby will be abhorred and deteſted.

But if this be a wrong State of the Caſe; if *King Charles* purſued Meaſures conſiſtent with the Happineſs of his People; if the Proceedings of the *Council*, the *High Commiſſion Court*, and the *Star Chamber*, were all agreeable to our *Conſtitution*, and the Liberties of the People; if all the wicked and unjuſt Projects that my *Lord Clarendon* complained of, all the Monopolies of Trade, and Taxations *without Law* and *againſt Law* were juſtifiable, and not deſtructive of Law and Liberty; if to govern *without Parliaments* was no Violation of our *Conſtitution*, if the *Privileges* of *Parliament* were never invaded, if the Members thereof were never ſilenced, nor impriſoned for their Freedom of Speech, if all theſe Things never happen; but *King Charles* was always as ready to redreſs the Grievances of his People as they were to ask it, or himſelf to promiſe it; then what our *Author* ſays of him may be true, that there was not a Man in his Dominions who had a greater Veneration for the Laws, nor a more vehement Deſire for the Happineſs of the People; and it may be true alſo, that his *Parliaments* were what he uſed to call them, *Vipers*.

Britannus.

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*By the laſt Mails from* France *and* Flanders *came the following Advices relating to* Mirandola.

*Bruſſels, Sept.* 13.

LETTERS of the 31ſt of Auguſt from Venice ſay, That on the Sunday before, they received Letters from Legnago, with Advice, that the Gariſon of Mirandola ſurrender d Priſoners of War; but on Monday Night we underſtood by Letters from Modena, that it was a falſe Report, occaſioned by what happened on the 26th, when ſeveral thouſand Spaniards advancing to make a Lodgment on the Counterſcarp, after they had ſprung a Mine under the Outworks, which, by the Effect of a Counter-Mine well directed, and to which the Commandant of the Place ſet Fire in the Nick of Time, bury'd and wounded above 600 Spaniards, with ſeveral Officers of Rank; upon which Occaſion there alſo periſhed 40 or 50 Germans upon the Fortification. Then the ſaid Commandant caus'd the Flag to be hung out, and propos'd a Capitulation, but the Spaniards inſiſting on the Gariſon's ſurrendering Priſoners of War, he renew'd his Defence, and continued it with Vigour when thoſe Letters came away, ſo that the General de Montemar failing in the Conqueſt of it, left the Place; and they add, that on the Saturday preceding, he paſs'd through Bologna, with all his Equipage, towards Tuſcany.

*Paris, Sept.* 14. Letters of the 30th of Auguſt from Leghorn, ſay, That the Duke de Montemar arrived there on the 27th, and was buſy in forwarding the Artillery and Ammunition lately landed there from Sicily to Lombardy. And on the 28th he received a Courier there from the Count de Maceda, before Mirandola, to acquaint him, that the General had demanded to capitulate, and that he craved no better Terms than for him and his Gariſon to be made Priſoners of War.

By the Arrival of a Courier from Italy, we learn, That on the 30th of laſt Month the Gariſon of Mirandola ſurrender'd, and that the Spaniſh Troops enter'd the Place, and that the Artillery deſigned for the Siege of Mantua began to arrive in the Neighbourhood; and that which had been made uſe of in the Siege of Mirandola was to be carried thither likewiſe.

The Queen is to come hither this Day, and an Apartment is preparing for her Reception in the Palace of the Thuilleries.

The Marſhal de Coigny and Prince Eugene have ſettled a Cartel for the Exchange of their Priſoners of War.

Letters of the 4th Inſtant from the Army in Germany, ſay, That Prince Eugene had formed a Deſign for paſſing the Rhine at Manheim, and to have ſurpriz'd our Army in their late Camp at Oppenheim, but applying to the Elector Palatine for Leave, that Prince, who has lately renewed his Neutrality with the moſt Chriſtian King, gave Notice to Marſhal Coigny, who immediately decamped from that Place for his Security. The Imperial Huſſars laid a Scheme alſo on the 4th Inſtant, for carrying off the Prince of Conti, who they heard was to be upon Duty that Day as Lieutenant General, and to make his Tour of Viſits to the ſeveral grand Guards; but not knowing him, in their Hurry they ſeized another French Officer of Quality in his Stead.

## *LONDON.*

There are Letters in Town from Italy of the 6th Inſtant, N. S. which confirm that the Gariſon of Mirandola has ſurrendered Priſoners of War, the Place being reduced to the laſt Extremity, and unable to reſiſt a Day longer.

Dr. Peter Browne, Biſhop of Cork in Ireland, died there on the 25th of Auguſt. He was remarkable for his Piety, Charity and great Learning, was formerly Provoſt of the Univerſity of Dublin, and was conſecrated Biſhop of Cork and Roſs the 2d of April 1710.

Godfrey Green, Eſq; of the County of Tipperary, who was ſhot through the Body in a Duel with a Gentleman of that County, called Baron Keating, is not dead.

Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of Ireland have appointed Col. John Eyre, Col. Frederick Trench, and Col. Richard St. George, Governors of the County of Gallway, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord St. George, deceaſed.

They write from Scotland, that on the 22d of laſt Month died Sir Robert Pollock, Bart. and that not many Days ago the Laird of Methven, a Gentleman of a fine Character, and therefore much regretted, died ſuddenly at his Seat in Perthſhire.

Laſt Sunday Night Martin Bladen, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, and Member of Parliament for Malden in Eſſex, arrived at his Houſe in Hanover Square from the Spa in Germany, where he had been to drink the Waters for the Recovery of his Health.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Southwell of the Kingdom of Ireland, who arrived here from Germany on Friday laſt, waited on her Majeſty at Kenſington, and met with a moſt gracious Reception.

Laſt Sunday alſo the Lord George Sackville, third Son of his Grace the Duke of Doriet, lately returned from his Travels beyond Sea, was introduced to her Majeſty and the reſt of the Royal Family at Kenſington, and was moſt Graciouſly received.

Yeſterday his Excellency Everard Fawkener, Eſq; his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte, took the Oaths before the Bench of Juſtices in Weſtminſter-Hall, to qualify himſelf for the ſaid Office. And,

This Morning he will ſet out for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland, from whence he will proceed to Hanover to wait on his Majeſty, after which he will proceed to Vienna, to have a Conference with Count de Seckendorf, his Imperial Majeſty's Chancellor, and will afterwards proceed by Land to Conſtantinople.

will be accompanied thither by Dr. Kidby, lately elected into Dr. Ratcliff's Travelling Fellowship, and Mr. Fanshaw, a young Gentleman of Fortune.

The Ship that is to carry his Excellency's Servants and Equipage, is to bring Home the Earl of Kinnoule from thence.

Last Week John Blatch, Esq; was unanimously chose Mayor of the Corporation of Colchester, and at the same time Mr. Robert Smith was chose Chamberlain in the room of Mr. John James, who resigned.

Last Week also Mr. Samuel Wakeman, one of the Aldermen of Yarmouth, a Gentleman of steddy Principles and known Loyalty, was chose Mayor of that Corporation.

*Dublin, Sept.* 2. We have received the following Account of the Execution of a Criminal, at Cavan, the last Assizes, which, by reason of its Singularity, we think fit to communicate to the Publick.

One Makkin, from the County of Armagh, being convicted, and condemned for Cow-stealing, at Cavan, gave publick Notice the Day before his Execution, That it would be worth Peoples while to come ten Miles to see him at the Gallows, and to hear what he had to say; which occasioned a vast Resort of People.

Upon his mounting the Ladder, he turned to each Hand; and viewing the Gallows, said, Hah! Am I come to you at last? And then turning to the People, Pray, Gentlemen, do not crowd one another, the farthest off shall hear me as plain as the nearest. Then he begun; Gentlemen, I have been guilty of every Crime, except that of Murder: Here he was interrupted by a Person from the Crowd. Pray Mr. Makkin, do you know any thing of my grey Mare? Suppose I did, says he, will you pay for one Mass for my Soul? I will, by G ——, says the Fellow, for seven. Promise me again (said Makkin) which the other did, by repeating the same Words. Why then, said he, laughing, I know nothing at all of your Mare. Another advances; Pray, Mr. Makkin, do you know any thing of my Heifer? Yes, said he, Pray what is become of her? I took her to Middleton, said Makkin, I knock'd her on the Head, I flay'd her, I sold the Skin, the Beef was very good, I sold it at a good Rate, and I put the Money in my Pocket. After this he proceeded; Gentlemen, as little as you think, I stole half a Dozen Weathers near this Town, and drove them through the Midst of it. One from the Crowd asked him, whether any of the Bishop of Killmore's Sheep was among them. Yes, said he, and they were the best Mutton I ever handled. Then he turned to the People; Pray, Gentlemen, are any of you acquainted with that pretty Gentleman that overlees the Building of our new Gaol? One among them answered, You mean Mr. Leppington, I suppose. No, no, a prettier Fellow than he. Mr. Boyle: Ay, ay, Mr. Boyle: Pray present my humble Service to him, and tell him, I beg he will give me this Night's Lodging, it is the last I shall trouble him for: Then turning to the Sheriff, he said, Mr. Sheriff, will you give me Leave to step down, and p——? No, Sir, said he, I cannot grant you that Favour. Well, said Makkin, I am sure of going to Heaven, for the Priest gave me Absolution Yesterday. Upon which he was turned off, bidding the Sheriff farewell. The Criminal's Mother, above Seventy Years old, was present when her Son was cut down; she went to Dr. Sheridan's House, to beg towards a Winding-sheet for her Son: Some Persons there, contributed among them, as much as was proper on the Occasion. It was delivered to the old Woman by a young Gentleman. She was so elated at her Success, that, after giving her Thanks and Blessing, she said, My poor Johney always had Good-luck.

Last Week the Hon. Mr. Plunket, Son and Heir to the Lord Dunsany, was married to the eldest Daughter of Francis Allen of St. Wolstons, Esq; a Lady of great Merit. As was also Mr. Smith to Miss —— Poole, Sister to Peiam Poole, of Ballysin, in the Queen's County, Esq;

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Yesterday Bank Stock was 141 3-4ths. India 149 1-half. South Sea 82 3-4ths to 83. Old Annuity 107 3-4ths. New ditto 106 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 94 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 99 1-4th. Royal-Assurance 96 1-half. London-Assurance 12 3-8ths. York Buildings 4. African 15. India Bonds 4l. 18s. to 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 16s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 3l. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3l. 10s. Premium. Salt Tallies 3l. 5s. Premium. English Copper 2l. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1l. 5s. per Cent. Discount.


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